

The Watchman for the CAMPAIGN.

7 months for less than \$1.

In order that every one may have the opportunity of becoming posted on the issues for discussion during the summer campaign, we have determined to put the price of the Watchman down so as to enable every one to read it who may wish to do so.

THE WATCHMAN, the oldest paper in Western North Carolina, and one of the oldest in the State, will continue to battle, as heretofore, for the right for liberal and just laws, for honest government, and for whatever will tend to promote the best interests of our town, county and State.

It will contain not only the latest and most important news of the day, but such other reading matter as will enable its readers to keep thoroughly posted on politics and whatever else of importance that may be transpiring around them.

We will furnish the Watchman from now until the first of January, 1875, to all new subscribers, at the following very low rates:

1 Copy \$1.00
6 Copies to one address \$5.00
10 " " " " " \$8.00
20 " " " " " \$15.00

No one can complain at these prices, or have any excuse for not being posted on the politics of the day.

Persons can avail themselves of these low rates until the 1st of August. By sending in their names at once, they secure a paper for nearly seven months for less than one dollar.

Unless our friends secure us large lists we shall be compelled to lose considerably by this great reduction of price, still our part of the contract shall be faithfully fulfilled. The cash must accompany all orders.

BRUNER and STEWART.

Democratic-Conservative Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS: HON. W. M. ROBBINS.

FOR SUP'T. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: COL. S. D. POOL.

FOR JUDGE: THOMAS J. WILSON.

FOR SOLICITOR: JOSEPH DOBSON.

Democratic-Conservative Ticket for Rowan County as nominated by the County Convention.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE: JAS. S. MCCUBBINS, GEORGE M. BERNHART.

FOR SHERIFF: CHARLES F. WAGGONER.

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT: JOHN M. HORAH.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS: HORATIO N. WOODSON.

FOR SUEVOR: JOSEPH E. DOBBINS.

FOR CORONER: BENJAMIN F. FRALEY.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS: J. F. McLEAN, J. G. FLEMING, HENRY BARRINGER, D. A. DAVIS, DR. W. L. COLEMAN.

July 9th. -tdc.

COMMUNION MEETING.

The next Quarterly Communion Meeting at the Organ church, will be held on Saturday and Sunday, July the 11th and 12th. The Pastor will be assisted by the Rev. D. M. Hinkel, of Mt. Pleasant.

OUR SENATORIAL QUESTION.

This matter is still unsettled. We have heretofore had two occasions to speak of the failure of the District Convention to make a nomination; and each time, we urged it upon the people of both counties to take some steps to bring about harmony and to effect a nomination on which all could agree. So far there has been but little done. But delay only complicates matters and should not be tolerated longer. Let the Executive Committees of the two counties meet at once, or as soon as may be after the appointment of a time and place, and let their action be final. They surely can agree upon some one that the people will be glad to rally to in order to avoid a split and the possibility of electing a Rad. As the matter now stands, we feel confident that it is the wish of the best men in both counties that a new man should be proposed, and that a final settlement of the matter be had so that there shall not be more than one Conservative in the field.

There are two government distilleries in this county, and not a drop of the "critter" to be had for love or money. In vain do we look around town for an item of a drink.

"The melancholy days have come." Cherokee Herald.

Poor Robison, we are sorry for you. You have not shown as much discretion and good taste in the selection of your camping ground, as we had a right to expect, judging from your declaration while

on a visit to St. Mary's, Raleigh, N. C., a short time ago. It will be remembered that during the editorial convention at Raleigh, June last, the editors received and accepted an invitation to visit the various schools and public institutions of that city. St. Mary's was the first visited. On arriving there, the party was ushered into a large Hall in which were assembled the young lady pupils of the institution, and a more lovely and beautiful assemblage was rarely ever seen. It was while gazing upon the bright eyes and smiling faces of this bevy of beauty and loveliness, that Capt. Robison of the Herald involuntarily exclaimed: "Well, this will do for me—I shall campaign here!"

THE CANVASS OPENED.

The canvass in this county opens to-day. It is expected that the candidates will all be on hand, and if they do not speak will mingle with the people and prevail upon them to go to the polls on election day. If the candidates will work as they should, there need be no one defeated who has been nominated. Let all work and talk for one another. Let all prejudices be buried. Go for the nominations, regardless of personal or other considerations. The nominations were made by a large convention of the people of the county. This should be sufficient; and we take it for granted that every reasonable man will now quiet down and go for them.

The Staff-Editorial of the Charlotte Observer, and Bro. Stewart, of the Salisbury Watchman, are cordially invited to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of our new cistern.—Statesville Lark.

We would certainly be present, if we knew when the ceremony is to take place. It would be important for us to be there, too, since the establishment of water-works in this city has left mighty little about the business that we don't know. We are thoroughly posted on well digging, laying the corner stones of cisterns and building conduits. But our cistern is no artificial concern—it's a regular natural reservoir, and fills itself from the pure, overflowing streams that play deep in the bosom of the earth. There is no lack of water. Come a year hence and listen to the hum of industry, the myriads of spindles, the clatter of wheels, the whizzing of saws, and the general roar of machinery on the suburbs of our city, all moved by the overflowing surplus-water from our natural reservoir which cost only about \$2,000. Who would not have waterworks for such a trifle?

The Senate of the United States had under consideration during its last session various propositions looking to a shackling of the press of the country. The bill by which the newspaper could be held for trial in Washington City, without regard to the place of publication failed; but the following was passed, thus accomplishing one of the purposes which the enemies of an independent press desired. We clip the act of Congress with comments from the Baltimore Gazette: AN ACT CONFERRING JURISDICTION upon the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in said District not lawfully tried in any other Court, and they are required by law to be prosecuted by indictment on information.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of the thirty-third section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 shall apply to courts created by Act of Congress in the District of Columbia.

"The ralling that a man could not be brought from New York here to be tried for libel before the Police Court, because it had no jury, is evaded in this Act by the first section, which turns the case over to the Criminal Court, which has a jury; and the further question, whether the warrants of the court of the District of Columbia are to be respected in the States, is set at rest in the second section, which confers upon all the courts of the District, including the Police Courts, the same power to secure the offender in any part of the United States which any United States Court has. If the claim of the courts of the District, that a libel is published wherever the book or paper containing it is circulated, holds good, then an editor in San Francisco can be indicted for libel in the Criminal Court of the District, and arrested and brought here for trial.

The object of these bills is to intimidate the press of the country and to stop criticism. Public officers have got to think that they are the masters of the people instead of the servants, and that the public press has no right to call in question any of their official actions. They wish to keep the people in ignorance of their acts; they have begun to think that all people have no right to know what they do: Hence, they desire to muzzle the press and keep it silent, if possible. At least, they want a bill passed that will enable them to take revenge on editors who have the courage to expose their rascally tricks, such as embezzlement, bribe-taking, &c. &c. They wish to have the power to force an editor, who dares to criticize their conduct, to Washington, where they can have a packed jury and a bribed judge to convict. They think that if they cannot convict, that the expense and uncertainty of attending a trial at Washington before such a court and jury, will sufficiently intimidate editors to keep them quiet. It will be a sad day for the people when the press can be so overawed.

THE COMET.

The fact that a great comet is approaching the earth is no longer a matter of doubt. It is already visible to the naked eye, with a great tail stretching out millions of miles. It is very difficult to tell what the appearance of this wonderful phenomenon indicates; or what effect it will have upon our earth. If it be of material substance like the earth and come in collision with it, as is feared by many, its great size and speed will be sufficient to knock the earth into fragments not larger than marbles and send them flying through space like dust in a storm. It is believed that the great heat of the present summer is attributable to the appearance of this burning world in close proximity to our globe. But it has not yet reached that point when its effects will be most sensibly felt. It is said that its tail will be so long that it will extend to the earth and that the brightness will be 240 times more intense than at present. If these conjectures prove true, it is not too much to suppose that great consequences will result, if not of a very serious nature, certainly of a very extraordinary character.

Now, we don't like to be regarded as an alarmist in any sense whatever; but we feel it to be our imperative duty, in view of the uncertain fate which awaits all flesh,—all material things,—to warn the reckless and listless against the stupendous folly of procrastination. No one can be excusable for delay after the danger has been pointed out. It is only the heedless and obstinate that are punished. It will be too late to make amends for the past or preparation for the future amid the crash of worlds. Let preparation begin without delay. As wickedest sinners are in the greatest danger, we especially warn all such as owe editors for newspapers furnished them, all that owe ministers of the gospel, and all that owe the doctors. Let these first be paid. The man who dies without having first paid the printer and the minister is, indeed, in a hopeless condition. All honest debts should be paid, but those named first. It is impossible for a man to be a Christian who will not pay the printer.

Here is what the knowing say about the comet. Read, and then "ponder, ruminate, and dream" for the time is short;

On the 14th of July the head of the comet will have reached the horizon in the Northwest at the end of twilight, so that it will not easily be visible after that date; but the tail will extend nearly to the polestar.

Mr. HENRY M. PARKHURST, who has made careful observations thus writes to the New York Tribune:

"From my own estimate of its length on the morning of the 25th of June, after the moon had set, I believe its actual length at that time to be certainly over 3,000,000 miles. It then assumed an increase of length of one-tenth each day, and reached the startling result that upon July the 20th its tail would actually strike our earth."

A DAVIDSON COLLEGE PROFESSOR SOLD.—The Charlotte Observer relates the following: It appears that one of the students who was too lazy to do anything right, was in the habit of cleaning out his lamp chimney by running his finger down it as far as he could, a twisting it around. After he had cleaned it out in this partial manner, one day not long ago, a fellow student took it up and carried it to the residence of one of the professors, with the inquiry: "Why is it that this chimney is smoked just up to this point and no farther?"

The learned gentleman entered into an elaborate scientific explanation of why, was, arguing with great lucidness and citing various authorities to show the correctness of his reasoning. When he had finished the student said to him, "No, sir, you are wrong." "Why is it, then?" inquired the professor. "Because the fellow's finger wasn't long enough to reach any farther," replied the student.

The Horrors of Civil Rights.

If the civil right candidate should succeed the Centennial of a American Liberty will dignify grave. Of all the horrors and abominations that can come upon a country, the triumph of the civil rights measure would be the most ghastly and climatic. Not all the signs of Egypt combined would be such a curse physically, as this would be socially, morally and politically. All good men ought to pray without ceasing that the land may be saved from such a sickening and hideous pollution. The minister, the priest and the altar should pray without ceasing that the South may be delivered from it. It is the duty of the land to send its representatives to the South to break forth into a solemn and impassioned apostrophe to Deity in nearly these words: "Send us, if Thou wilt, murrain upon our cattle, a famine upon our land; send us pestilence to waste our cities; send us, if it please Thee, the sword to bathe itself in the blood of our sons; but, spare us, oh most Merciful, spare us that curse—most dreadful of all curses—an alliance with Napoleon Bonaparte." As he uttered these startling sentences the blood gushing from his nostrils; he unconsciously put his handkerchief to his face, and the next instant made a gesture which looked as if he were desirously warning it before the signs of Egypt, a symbolic flag. Such an invocation to Deity seems to us simply blasphemous, but all the curses and plagues are blessings in comparison with Negro Domination, and every white man of the South might pray with equal energy—save us from such an infamy degradation and horror!

Judge Pearson.

It is more than probable that the present term of the Supreme Court of North Carolina will close the professional career of this distinguished Jurist. He is now ill at Raleigh with Bright's disease of the kidneys, universally conceded by the Faculty to be incurable, and the bar and the State must prepare for the final withdrawal from personal life, of one, who though of late years marked with some striking defects, ranks throughout the Union with the most distinguished in legal lore and legal acumen.—Hilksboro Recorder.

To Vindicate Shepherd.

The President signalled the last day of the session of discharging a campaign at Congress in the person of Alexander R. Shepherd, whom he appointed Chairman of the new Government of the District of Columbia. In the whole course of American history there cannot be found another Executive act so utterly cheeky and unbearable. A man second in rank has been proved by a committee of Congress, a Republican Committee,—an unannounced Committee,—to have violated law and decency in the most high-handed and reckless fashion, and to have brought the District Government to the verge of bankruptcy, from which it was only rescued by an appropriation from the National Treasury. This bogus safe-burglary comes very near to his door. The Committee recommended the abolition of the District Government expressly because it was Shepherd's Government, and Congress concurred in the recommendation for the same reason. And now the President appoints Shepherd at the head of the new Government! Such an act is not merely a deliberate insult to the Committee that made the report and to Congress which ratified it, but a proof of public decency whose echo will be heard with shame over the whole civilized world.—Chicago Tribune.

A BRAVE BOY.—The stillwater correspondent of the Troy Times of Wednesday writes:

"Let the papers of the day pass around the name of Lewis Smollett, the boy hero of thirteen years of age. One week ago the Times published an account of the lad's rescue of his sisters from drowning at the hazard of his own life. To day it comes to our ears a still greater feat performed by this young champion of bravery and noble deeds. On Saturday afternoon two of the boy's little sisters, aged four and six years, rolled down the bank into about five feet of water, and but a few rods above the average of the dreaded Stillwater rapids. The hero of a few days ago, was engaged at the opportune moment in a shop which projects out over the swift-rushing waters, and fancying that he heard a peculiar noise emanate from that quarter, he stepped to the door and saw his two little sisters struggling and struggling and being hurried mercilessly toward their doom. Lewis quickly saw that if the children were to be saved his arms must do it. He was standing on a platform twenty feet above the surface of the water, but he took the leap, went under, and soon appeared directly between the children. Then commenced a struggle for life. His cries for help were unheard, and the water was above the boy's head. This combat lasted but a few minutes before the termination of his effort that he use the lad's own words to the writer, which were: "I do not know how I did manage. They were all gone when I reached them, and this time I had no help, but I had to get them ashore, and I did just in time."

Abide the Decision.

We commend to all Conservatives and Democrats in North Carolina the following column of the Wilmington Journal of the 3rd inst, and especially do we hope that every dis-appointed aspirant in our party will see the force of the argument and act upon the suggestions so pertinently made. We copy:

If we are to be successful in our campaign we must go to work and perfect a thorough organization of the Conservative party. If we would win we must not take it for granted that our opponents will be defeated and that we have nothing to do but divide the spoils. We must win the victory before we can enjoy its fruits. As powerful as a better motive to compel our opponents to overthrow the party that has brought ruin and disgrace upon the State it can only be certainly done by making our efforts. Our cause is too just and our need for victory too great to permit us to fritter away our strength upon local questions, and mere personal considerations. The following are far as taking it for granted that the abuses and corruptions of the Radical party will work their defeat without proper effort and proper organization on our part. There can be no decision more fatal to our cause than this: The time has come when every man who loves his country and who loves good government must work and work with a will.

And we must work together if we would work for good. We must work as members of a common organization and have a common end in view. There must be no strife and no rivalry in our ranks. There is no match at stake to hazard the result by petty local and personal differences. All the deserving men cannot be selected as candidates, nor can all who offer themselves, or who are urged by their friends, be nominated. Some must give way. There must be sacrifices of aspirations and preferences.

These so-called independent candidates do not appeal from the nominating convention to their own party, but they appeal to a tribunal composed of the enemy and a handful of their own party. Independent candidates are always thus led by the enemy.

BURNING THE DEAD.—The Berlin Association for Burning the Dead has been informed that the apparatus constructed by professor Reclam and Engineer Siemens was tested, and the result gained was not satisfactory but in every respect brilliant. Two hundred weight of horse carcass was burnt in a hour and a half at the cost of a shaler (3 shillings) to white ashes, and there was neither smell nor noise in the process. At Dresden 202 pounds of horse carcass, after two hours' action of the hot air, left only sixteen pounds of white ashes. The pelvis and the hardest joints were reduced to little bits that could be crushed into pieces with the finger. A destruction of the joints has therefore been accomplished without the use of chemical means, which the newspapers some time ago spoke of as impossible. The time required for the destruction of a human body would be an hour and a quarter, which could in many instances be shortened still more.

A positive cure for diabetes, gravel, Bright's disease, dropsical swellings, non-retention of urine, and all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, is Kearney's Extract Buchu. Ask for it and take no other.—Depot 104 Nassau Street, New York. Sold by Druggists every where.

A day or two since a woman shot was deposited in the Boston Museum with the following inscription: "The twelve pound conical shot was fired from a Coniferous battery at the battle of Newbern, March 14, 1862; it passed sideways through the body of Samuel Linea, of Company F, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, killing him instantly, and thence into a tree, from which it was afterwards cut by his comrade, N. H. Cummings, by whom it is preserved."

The fierce, vindictive spirit of the women who were connected more or less directly with the communist atrocities in Paris, was manifested in a singular manner as late as three weeks ago. A woman whose brother—a Communist—had been sentenced to hard labor for life, sought and obtained charge of a school conducted by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. Her first care on entering upon her duties was to destroy all the religious emblems about the place, and she then made the children dance in the chapel to the tune of the "Marseillaise" and to the refrain of "Vive la Republique!" The woman refused to make any defense, and she was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. What a weird light does the trial throw on the social animosities of "beautiful France!"

A Brilliant Record of Cures.

An American humorist tells us that it would have been money in his pocket if he had been born without a stomach, and then proceeds to figure up the cost of a chronic dyspepsia, to which he is a martyr, and which he says it is possible to cure. On this point, "Josh Billings" (for he is the party referred to) is mistaken. Unless his stomach differs from all other dyspeptic stomachs, Hostetter's Bitters, will cure him in less than three months. This it would be safe to guarantee under any penalty. There are a few, a very few, actual specifics for disease in existence, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be set down as one of them. In cases of indigestion it never fails. Persons who had suffered for many years almost every conceivable species of torture from this agonizing complaint, have been permanently cured with the Bitters in six weeks. Hundreds of such instances are on record, authenticated by the testimony of prominent men in every walk of life, and all low-bred facts of country infested with venal physicians, who are so fond of their salubrious and in all diseased conditions of the bowels, notably in cases of constipation, its regulating properties are in the highest degree serviceable. The new settlements in the west and all low-bred facts of country infested with venal physicians, who are so fond of their salubrious and in all diseased conditions of the bowels, notably in cases of constipation, its regulating properties are in the highest degree serviceable.

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PAIN-KILLER,

1840. 1874.

Time Tests the Merits of all Things.

Thirty Years is certainly long enough time to prove the efficacy of any medicine and that the Pain-Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in every country in the world, and needs only to be known to be prized, and its reputation as a Medicine of Great Virtue, is fully and permanently established. It is the great Family Medicine of the age. Taken internally, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Grip and Pain in the Stomach, Head-ache, Neuralgia, Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost Bitten Feet, &c.

Pain is supposed to be the lot of our poor mortals, as inevitable as death, and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore, it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used in emergency, when we are made to feel the excruciating agony of pain, or the depressing influences of disease. Such a remedial agent is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, the fame of which has extended over all the earth. Amid the eternal ices of the Polar regions, or beneath the intolerable burning suns of the tropics its virtues are known and appreciated. And by its soothing and refreshing relief from many of its ills. The effect of the Pain-Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Cough, Cold, Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores and Sprains, Cuts, Stings of insects, &c., and other causes of suffering has secured for it the most prominent position among the medicines of the day. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. Call for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and take no other.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. July 2nd.—1 mo.

Mount Pleasant Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

REV. P. A. STROBEL, Principals. Mrs. E. M. STROBEL, Managers. The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday August 3rd, 1874.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing all the branches usually taught in the best Female Seminaries. The following will be the rates of tuition per session of five months: English branches from \$7.50 to \$15.00. The above with ancient languages \$20.00. Music..... \$20.00. Use of instruments..... \$3.00. Incidental..... \$2.00. Board, including lights & fuel from \$11.00 to \$12.50 per month. Payments will be expected one half in advance. For Circulars, Address: REV. P. A. STROBEL, Mt. PLEASANT, Cabarrus Co., July 2, 1874.—1mo.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

HON. W. M. ROBBINS, Appointments for speaking:

Table with columns: Location, Day, Time. Includes entries for Col Springs, Irredell, Monday, June 29; Salisbury, Tuesday, July 1; Yadkin, Wednesday, July 2; Forsyth, Thursday, July 3; Bethania, Friday night, July 4; Winston, Saturday, July 5; Kernersville, Sunday, July 6; Sedge Garden, Monday, July 7; Mt. Airy, Tuesday, July 8; Dobson, Wednesday, July 9; Rockyford, Thursday, July 10; Yadkinville, Friday, July 11; Jonesville, Saturday, July 12; Spradling, Sunday, July 13; Trap Hill, Monday, July 14; North Hill, Tuesday, July 15; Spring Hill, Wednesday, July 16; Fluk Hill, Thursday, July 17; Laurel Springs, Friday, July 18; Salisbury, Saturday, July 19; North Hill, Sunday, July 20; Elk M. Roads, Monday, July 21; Boone, Tuesday, July 22; Bradley's Store, Wednesday, July 23; McCall's Store, Thursday, July 24; Wilkesboro, Friday, July 25; Taylorville, Saturday, July 26; Stoneville, Sunday, July 27; Statesville, Monday, July 28; North Hill, Tuesday, July 29; China Grove, Wednesday, July 30; Salisbury, Thursday, July 31; Miller, Friday, August 1; Shepherds X Roads, Irredell, Monday, August 3; Salisbury, Tuesday, August 4; Chisolepin Davis, Wednesday, August 5.

At all the appointments speaking will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Mr. ROBBINS hopes his commitments will not prevent him from being present, and give a hearing. He has much to say to them in regard to the important questions now pending before the country and vital interest to all the people of the South especially, without respect to party.

Come out, ONE and ALL, and hear what your Representative has to say! My competitor is also invited. W. M. ROBBINS. June 25, 1874.—td.

Saturate a Piece of Bread or Meat with geriatric juice, and it will dissolve. This is digested in water, and the mixture a little alcohol, and it will not dissolve. This is a sign of purity. Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spiritous liquors. Shun all "run tonics," and rely solely on Dr. WALKER'S VEGETABLE BITTERS, the finest digestive and vigorous tonic, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 4w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, In the Probate Court of Alexander County, June 18, 1874. VANDEVER TRAGUE, Executor.

Against MOSES TRAGUE, Executor. In this proceeding it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William F. Austin, Vandever L. Austin, William Bell and wife Elizabeth, White & wife Elmira and the heirs of Leander Austin, whose names are not known, defendants in said proceeding, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "CAROLINA WATCHMAN," a newspaper published at Salisbury, N. C., summoning the said defendants to appear before the judge of probate of Alexander County, at his office in the Court House at Taylorville, N. C., on the 1st day of September next, and answer plaintiffs complaint, a copy of which is deposited in the office of said Judge of Probate otherwise the case will be exparte as to them. E. M. STEVENSON, C. S. C. and Judge of Probate. June 25, 1874.—td. [Printers fee \$5.50]

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, Greensboro, N. C.

This Institution is again in successful operation, and offers all the advantages of a first class Female College. The Fall session will begin on Wednesday 29th, July. For catalogue containing terms &c. apply to the President, REV. T. M. JONES, D. D., N. H. D. WILSON, Pres. Board Trustees.

Postponement of Sale of RAILROAD PROPERTY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA. Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley and others, Plaintiffs, Against The Western North Carolina Rail Road Co., [E. D.] Tod, B. Caldwell, Rufus Y. McAden, The first National bank of Charlotte, John Rutherford, Hiram Kelley, Thomas G. Greenlee, James Greenlee, Mary Carson, A. H. Edwin, N. H. D. Wilson, Amigone, R. M. Walker and others, Defendants.

The sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad [E. D.] heretofore ordered by the Court, and advertised to take place at the Court House door in the City of Salisbury, N. C., on the 17th day of June, 1874, has been postponed by a subsequent order of the Court, until the 17th day of August, A. D., 1874.

At which time it will take place at the said Court House door in Salisbury, and upon the terms and conditions heretofore published. B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. MARCUS ERWIN, Asheville, N. C. THOMAS RUFFIN, Hillsboro, N. C. THOMAS B. KEOGH, Greensboro, N. C. June 24, 1874.—tdc.

NOTICE.

I would say to the public that I have secured the services of Mr. John F. Moore, who will be glad to serve his old friends and the public generally. A full line of Drugs always on hand. G. L. GIBSON, June 11, 1874.—1 mo.

25 Premiums Given away

on the 1st of August.

We propose to have another Soda Water premium drawing on the night of Aug. 1st, at which time there will be twenty-five premiums. Given to our Soda Water consumers. Parties holding Nos. 149, & 250 are informed they have drawn the 1st 2 premiums, and are requested to bring up their checks and take their premiums and in case they fail to call by the next drawing the premiums will be again drawn for. G. R. Barker & Co. June 18, 1874.—tdc.

NOTICE.

We respectfully invite the attention of citizens of Rowan, and surrounding counties to our

New Stock of Hardware.

just opened in Salisbury, in which we keep a full line of everything usually kept in a Well Regulated Hardware Store. Our stock embraces foreign and domestic Carpenter's Tools, a large variety Blacksmith Tools, a large variety Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Picks, Mattocks, Hoop, Grain and Grass Scythes, Chains, Iron, Wagon and Brush Material, Pat. Axes of different patterns, Forks and Table Cutlery, Diston's Mill, Cross cut, and Hand Saws.

We also invite your attention to our remarkable stock of Dry-Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, which we are selling off at cost, in consequence of having determined to do an exclusive HARDWARE BUSINESS. Give us a call, two doors below T. F. Klutz's Drug Store, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined not to be under sold by any house in this State. SMITHDEAL & HARTMAN, May 7, 1874.—3m.

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, In the Probate Court of Alexander County, June 18, 1874. VANDEVER TRAGUE, Executor.

Against MOSES TRAGUE, Executor. In this proceeding it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William F. Austin, Vandever L. Austin, William Bell and wife Elizabeth, White & wife Elmira and the heirs of Leander Austin, whose names are not known, defendants in said proceeding, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "CAROLINA WATCHMAN," a newspaper published at Salisbury, N. C., summoning the said defendants to appear before the judge of probate of Alexander County, at his office in the Court House at Taylorville, N. C., on the 1st day of September next, and answer plaintiffs complaint, a copy of which is deposited in the office of said Judge of Probate otherwise the case will be exparte as to them. E. M. STEVENSON, C. S. C. and Judge of Probate. June 25, 1874.—td. [Printers fee \$5.50]

NOTICE.

I would say to the public that I have secured the services of Mr. John F. Moore, who will be glad to serve his old friends and the public generally. A full line of Drugs always on hand. G. L. GIBSON, June 11, 1874.—1 mo.

NOTICE.

We propose to have another Soda Water premium drawing on the night of Aug. 1st, at which time there will be twenty-five premiums. Given to our Soda Water consumers. Parties holding Nos. 149, & 250 are informed they have drawn the 1st 2 premiums, and are requested to bring up their checks and take their premiums and in case they fail to call by the next drawing the premiums will be again drawn for. G. R. Barker & Co. June 18, 1874.—tdc.

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